Assessments Ye-Day.

Mavorly's Lyceum Thontre—Colorel Minstrela Noster & Blat's Gardon—Concert.

Advertising Bates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line. Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line.... Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per

Special Notices, after marriages and nessus, pro-Banking and Financial (after money article).

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line...

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per ecial Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 0 5

In Sunday edition same rates as above

Will Mr. Tilden Support Mr. John Kelly It is well known that Mr. JOHN KELLY is a candidate for Governor. Will Mr. TILDEN support him if he is found to be the first olee of a majority of the delegates?

If Mr. TILDEN is a true Democrat, we do at see how he can hesitate to say that if ot see how he can nestrate the first choice of a majority of the delegates he will support

We are for a free and unrestricted nomi nation, and if the rural delegates turn out to be for Mr. KELLY, we see no reason why Mr. Tripen should not cheerfully give in his adhesion.

Let the Herald interview Mr. TILDEN of the subject.

The Old Carthaginian.

The Republicans of Maine are split into number of factions, the two principal of which are headed respectively by HANNIBAL HAMLIN and JAMES G. BLAINE. The former excels in quiet management, and the latter in the quality of audacity, which reached its highest point when he seized his own compromising MULLIGAN letters by main force, and in a daring speech sought to convert them into political capital. Behind the contest for Governor, which is ostensibly the issue before the people of Maine this summer. lies the real question that disturbs the harmony of the household and brings to the front a number of rival aspirants bent on success.

This is the election of a Senator in place of Mr. HAMLIN, whose term will expire on the 3d of March, 1881. It was given out at the time he was last reflected, that if then chosen he would voluntarily retire at the end of six years. But now, as the day approaches to make good this promise, he demurs to the obligation, and is unwilling to be shelved. He entered the Legislature forty-three years ago; was then sent to the House of Representatives for the Twentyeighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses; passed from that body to the Senate in 1848; was reelected, but resigned to act as Governor; was again sent to the Senate and served until he became Vice-President in 1861. At the expiration of that term he was appointed Collector of Boston, resigned, and was again elected to the Senate, and reelected for his

present term. Mr. HAMLIN is now seventy years old. Some of the bandidates to succeed him as Senator were not born when he first appeared in the Legislature, and Mr. BLAINE was but six years of age. The younger generation thinks it about time for this veteran to withdraw from the public stage, and to allow others a chance to enjoy a distinction which he has so long held. And this is the bone of contention between the friends of HAMLIN and of BLAINE. HALE and a number of second-class politicians want to go to the ate, but cannot go until they get HAMLIN out of the way. He will neither die, nor resign, nor retire, and he is hard to displace.

State Elections and National Elections. "The election of Congressmen and Presidential electors being clearly subject to national control, any attempt to throw off that control is simply an effort to establish

This is the language of the Ring Republican Convention of Pennsylvania, representing a party organization which has won more triumphs by frauds at elections than any other party or section of a party tha ever existed. Such a thing as a fair election in Pennsylvania is unknown and unimaginable. The slaves of CAMERON and KEMBLE are a beautiful set to talk of freedom or fairness in anything! They go where they are driven and do what they are bidden, and among their duties is to stuff the ballot boxes of Philadelphia, or alter the returns, so as to overcome any majority, however great, that may be given by the country against the Ring and the candidates whom it has anpointed for the so-called Republicans to sup-

The Republicans of Wisconsin touch the question of "national elections" a little more gingerly than their Pennsylvania brethren, but they tend in the same direction, and would manifestly, if they had the power, obliterate State lines, and have all elections supervised and "controlled" by one central and imperial power at Washington. This claim of authority to oversee, control, and, when considered desirable, to set aside elections, was so essential to the electoral fraud of 1876-7 that they are nat-

urally loth to part with it. But let us see about this right. Where does the Constitution place the control of elections? It says:

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time make or after such regulations, except

as to the places of choosing Senatura." Here is a distinct grant of power only to revise the action of the State Legislatures; the Constitution manifestly contemplating that the Legislature shall take the initiative subject to Congressional revision. But there is nowhere the slightest allusion to the Executive as an overseer of elections of any kind, and nothing which shows that the remotest dream of a "national election ' ever entered the minds of the framers. Congress might change the times, places, and manner of elections to secure uniformity, if necessary, but it could not displace the States or their official agents in the holding of them, any more than it could authorize the appointment by the President of a national teller to hold and declare

elections for United States Senator. In the case of the choice of Presidential electors, the Constitution is still plainer. That function is left exclusively with the States, and guarded from any intrusion of Federal authority. "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct." But, "the Congress may determine the time of choosing electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States." It seems clear that the only object of any grant to Congress of authority over elections of Representatives or electors was that expressed in the latter case, namely, to secure uni-

But, as a matter of fact, these elections are usually held at the same times and places as other State elections, and the control of them is the control of all. The Republican leaders really mean, by all this bulisbaloo, Turkish reconstruction are as far as ever

to take from the States the conduct of all elections, and lodge it with the President and the civil and military servants of his

the inherent vitality and recuperative power

of the Ottoman State. We were told that

nothing but prudent management was

needed to disentangle its financial complica-

tions; that a scheme of constitutional gov-

ernment, which it was the unshaken purpose

of the Sultan to carry out, would invigorate

and educate his people; that English coun-

We have waited to see these assurances

their fulfilment, but we can perceive no

We do not mean to glance, except with an

eye to its fiscal consequences, at the grave territorial curtailment resulting from the

Berlin treaty. Bulgaria, Bosnia, and the

Herzegovina have been lopped off, and East-ern Roumelia, now that the occupation of

the Balkan passes seems to have been

waived, is substantially independent, and

quota of taxes can be enforced. Neither is

the mutinous attitude of Albania, or the

unsettled state of the southern frontier

claimed by Greece, favorable to the glean-

ings of the Turkish taxgather. Even in

1875 the revenue of the country was not

large enough to pay the interest on the

funded debt, which then amounted to

\$1,000,000,000. The amount collected at

that time, when the annual expenditure

reached \$125,000,000, was not more than

\$80,000,000, which itself was an in-

crease of fifty per cent. on the income

ten years before. It is now affirmed that the

proceeds of taxation in the mutilated em-

pire cannot possibly rise above \$60,000,000,

and will probably fall much below that sum,

while the ordinary expenses of the Govern-

ment, not including a dollar by way of in-

terest, will not fall under \$75,000,000. Mean-

while the funded obligations have been sup-

plemented by a floating debt of some

\$250,000,000, only about one-third of which

has lately been cancelled by the repudia-

tion of paper money. Under these circum-

stances a new loan seems to be out of th

question. Even in former times the only

security was the dues accruing from cus

tom houses, and this has already been

pledged to defray other advances; more-

over, were it otherwise, the Turkish Gov-

ernment could not possibly sustain itself

under existing conditions without the in-

In a word, Turkey is not able to pay a

penny of her present funded debt, principal

or interest, and the untoward fact can no

longer be disguised. Until the Sultan

frankly confesses himself a bankrupt, and

foregoes all idea of borrowing anything

more from England, there is little chance of

meeting that portion of the floating debt

which must be liquidated, or the Russian

war indemnity of \$250,000,000, which, unlike

the obligations due to private individuals,

cannot be repudlated. In short, the notion

current a twelvemonth ago, that Turkey

might yet arrive at some composition with

its creditors, has proved a sheer delusion,

unless, indeed, a payment of a farthing in the pound can be pronounced a compromise. What has become of the so-called Consti-

tution framed by MIDHAT Pasha, and put

upon its trial with a certain flourish of

trumpets just before the outbreak of the

late war? Where is that Ottoman Congress

to which the Sultan's Ministers were to

hold themselves accountable, and whose

regular sessions were to expound and rec-

onelle the conflicting interests of the coun-

try? Flung aside with a cynical and gro-

esque indifference, this figment of respon-

ious Hatt-i-Homayoun, which guaranteed

to Christians equal rights and a full share

more modest and practicable kind, yet they

ions there was simply a question of reor-

fying the system of taxation, and of allow

ing a longer tenure of office to provincial

governors. It appears that Sir A. H. LAY-

ARD has persistently urged the introduc-

tion of these changes, but as yet nothing

The Turks insist that the first step toward

even such partial melioration is a new loan,

while they refuse, at the same time, to con-

cede to the lender any oversight over the

application of the money. Of course neither England nor any other State, in view of the

Porte's financial record, will aid in securing

funds, unless it can exercise some control

over their expenditure. Meanwhile the re-

ports which come from every part of Asia

Minor are all of the same tenor, represent-

ing the condition of the people, both Mus-

sulman and Christian, to be much worse

than it was before the war-worse, indeed.

than it has been at any time during the past

half century. The extra taxation of the last

few years, the repudiation of paper money,

the conscription of one-tenth of the Moham-

medans into the army, and the ubiquitous

anarchy, have reduced the whole popula-

tion to a pitiable state of poverty; while,

owing to the cossation of regular pay, the

civil and judicial administrations are more

corrupt than ever before. It is true that,

here and there, English Consuls have been

stationed at important places in Asia Minor

But they have no authority to act; they can

only watch and report, and their letters are

not unlikely to reflect the policy of the

British Foreign Office. At best their pres-

ence will serve only as a palliative rather

than as a radical cure of the administrative

evils new grievously intensilled throughout

There is but one way out of the Turkish

difficulty, and that way the Turks will

scarcely take. If they would proceed forth-

with to the execu You of such reforms as they

could compass wit, but foreign advances or

assistance of any k vid, if they would, in

short, evince a disposi tion toward self-im-

provement, they might still retain some

hold on the confidence of E Trope. But Lord

SALISBURY and Sir A. H. LA'YARD have so

far failed to convince them o. this truth,

and it is improbable that other counsel-

lors will be more successful. To ose who

have lived in Constantinople concur' in the

opinion that the present class of Tu, kish

officials, if left to itself, will nover reform

the administration. On the other hand,

is open to grave doubt, since the failure of

the Egyptian experiment, whether it would

work well to place large executive functions,

even temporarity, in the hands of foreigners.

On the whole, therefore, the problems of

Anatolia.

has been accomplished.

of antecedent reforms like the fa-

come flowing from this source.

it is hard to see how the collection of its

e much worse than was reported.

The Hopeless Plight of Turkey.

Insufficient. Our quarantine regulations are certainly The resignation of KHAIREDDIN Pasha insufficient. Dr. VANDERPOEL took all the may be said to mark the epoch of complete distillusion as regards the prospect of Turkish regeneration. At the date of the Berlin seized in this city with yellow fever. Congress, and for some time afterward, we heard from the London press much about

from solution, and the disintegration of the

Ottoman Empire seems even more inevitable

than it did a year ago.

precautions which he deemed necessary; and yet a patient from the ship which he thought had been made entirely safe, was It is very plain that Dr. VANDERPOEL'S regulations are not sufficiently stringent. Let us have better rules, uniformly ap-

Two clerks who testified to the truth in the case of Hong Kong SEWARD have been disfrom the consular service. Thus, under the HAYES Administration, perjury is denanded as the price of officeholding.

sels and experience would be called upon Yesterday Pappoose scored her second de to solve the problems of Anatolian politics. feat at Goodwood, but it may be well called a creditable defeat, since she secured second verified, or at least some steps taken toward dase and saved her owner's stake. It is a little singular that such honors as the LORILLARD signs of hope in the existing situation. Not stable has schleved at Goodwood have been due to Geraldine, and not to Parole, Uncas, and only is there no change for the better, but the actual condition of things turns out to Pappoose, all of whom were thought more likely than Geraldine to win laurels there.

> The bone of contention between Consul-General BRADFORD and Consul-Col. Mosby has been the latter's proclivity for wearing a slouch hat instead of a silk hat, and a frock coat instead of a swallowfail, on more or less august occasions. Mr. Welsh's appeal has been to pity the sorrows of a poor old man, who has to starve on \$17,500 a year. Mr. LAVELL's grievance, presented humorously, is that his chief business is to tell American tourists what theatres to go to and where to buy their clothes. And yet some people want to extend the consular and diplomatic service !

Wrestling matches, like walking matches, never seem to leave anybody even in a momen tary conceded possession of the coveted championship. Last spring, in Gilmore's Garden, BAUER and Policeman Mulpoon wrestled for the championship of America. Thereupon, without regard to that fact, MILLER and Mc-LAUGHLIN went to work with each other, settling, unsettling, and resettling the same champloushin. They wrestled six hours, in March. at Baltimore, and the match ended in a draw. Then, in June, they wrestled in Utica (where no quorum could be had at the City Council. most of the Aldermen being at the match), and MILLER won the championship. wrestled again, just a week later, and, curiously enough, McLaughers won the championship. Just ten days later, Ross of Baltimore and Mc-Kinnon of Belleville, Canada, wrestled "for the heavy-weight championship of America," and McKinnon, who is Chief of Police in Belleville, won it. And now, in disregard of all these worthies, next week, in this city, McMahon of Vermont, described as "the acknowledged champion of the country," is to have a wrestle with Owens, also of Vermont, for the championship of America. After that probably two entirely different persons-say Homen Lane and Dungun, or any other two-may quietly announce a struggle for this same championship, which thus curiously eludes the grip of all the wrestlers.

What has been gained by the Zulu war Nothing in assured protection of the British border that could not have been gained withou war. But the bill thus far made up is \$22,500,000, with a probable annual drain of subsidy in case CETYWAYO'S brother OBAM is set in authority over lower Zululand. Some hundreds of British ives and some thousands of Zulu lives mus also go into this war bill.

Though Parole was beaten very badly at Goodwood on Thursday-with the weights in nis favor and the weather adverse—he will have another chance, and that very soon, to retrieve his laurels, with Isonomy, too, as a competitor. Next Wednesday comes the race for the Brighton Cup, for which have been nominated nearly, if not quite, all the horses that ran on Thursdaycertainly Isonomy Parole Touchet, Peter and leefer, and, in addition, such famous horses as Out of Bounds, Silvio, Insulaire, Clementine and Thurio. Three-year-olds carry 105 pounds four-year-olds 126, and five years and upward 130 pounds. Parole would carry 130 pounds for age, and, in addition, 7 pounds for his Ep-som Cup penalty-137; but he has 3 pounds allowance as a geiding, making a net weight of 134 pounds. Isonomy carries 126 pounds as a our-year-old and 10 pounds extra for winning able government has dropped into the with the Assot and! Goodwood Cups-total 18 pounds. Thus the two rivals are very nearly equally weighted. What looks ill for Parolo's success is that he carried but 116 pounds on in the administration. The improvements Thursday and was beaten by Isonomy carrying promised in Asia Minor were of a much 129 pounds—thirteen pounds advantage on that day against but two next Wednesday. As a partial compensation, the distance at Brighton is seem to be equally far from exhibition in more favorable to Parole, being two miles fact. In this part of the Sultan's dominwhereas at Goodwood it was two and a half. Possibly he may also at Brighton be favored by ganizing the police and the courts, of modia track not made heavy with recent rains.

Attorney-General SCHOONMAKER holds that trustees of savings banks have no right to make donations to yellow fever sufferers from the funds of the depositors. The Attorney-General is right. The tendency to acquire reputation for charity by giving away other ple's money is altogether too common, and needs to be rebuked.

The champion pedestrians are to begin early and keep going until late, this fall. It has been decided, says a cable despatch, that Weston and Rowell shall compete for the ASTLEY belt in Gilmore's Garden, beginning on the first of September. It is more than likely that Ennis, HAZAEL, BROWN, and O'LEARY will be on hand to walk with them. Between WESTON and ROWELL alone, however, the contest would attract great attention, and the interest would be increased by the addition of either of the pedestrians named. Just one mouth later another big match is announced in the same place, for a purse of five thousand dollars. in which the noted walkers of both hemispheres are to compete. The entire month of October is obe devoted to walking matches in the big building. So it appears that we are to have our fill of pedestrinnism.

If the Princeton College authorities stick to their resolution, hazing there will come to a speedy end. They have informed the parents of every student that if the is found guilty of the practice will be at once and irrevocably expelled. There is a flavor of earnestness about this notification that gives promise of results. One reason for the continuing of hazing in nearly every American college been the gingerly manner with which faculties and Presidents handled offenders. A reprimand or a brief suspension has been the worst that the student has had to fear. When college authorities begin sending boys home in disgrace, to stay there, the bazing will stop.

The Pittsburgh Commercial distinctly admits that the Republican party of Pennsylvania has assumed the responsibility of shielding and upholding the criminals who ought now to be in the penitentiary for attempting to bribe the Legislature of Ponnsylvania. The Commercial says that it was the Convention that sat down on Wolfe" when he introduced his pitiful resolution calling for "honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it." The Commer cial does not hesitate, likewise, to express the opinion that Worrs will not succeed in putting KEMBLE into the penitentiary," which is very pasible, and altogether probable as long as

wis, prosecutors, and a majority of the leeks.

lators of the State are under the control of a

Ring, w tone motto is "Addition, Division, and

YHE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS. Emmors New of a Contision between Cornell

ROCHESTER, Aug. 1 .- The people in this portion of the State who think for themselves like THE SUN because it shines for all, is not a party organ, and gives the political news from an independent point of view. The near approach of the Republican and Domocratic Stat Conventions is stirring up a good deal of interest all through the western counties. test for delegates will be sharp in both parties, for each regards the result of the election this year as likely to exert great influence upon the

next Presidential campaign. next Presidential campaign.

The three prominent Republican candidates for Governor west of that famous old landmark. Cayuga Bridge, are Cornell, Pomeroy, and His cock. The friends of Pomeroy repudlate the idea of a coalition between him and Cornell on the basis of Pomerov's taking the second place on the ticket. They say with emphasis that he will go into the Convention as a candidate for Povernor, and nothing less.

The supporters of Hiscock seem to be confi

dent that their favorite will have a fair share of the delegates from the countles west of Madi son. Some of the more ardent assert that if the struggle in the Convention should become close and doubtful, the Pomeroy strength would be transferred to Hiscock.

So much for the opinions of the Pomeroy and Hiscock leaders on this side of the Cayuga marshes. Turning to the Cornell cohorts, w find a more pronounced tone of opinion as to the outcome at the Convention. They appear to have no doubt of the nomination of Cornell Some of the very sanguine, who have recently been through the State, say this result will be reached on the first ballot, and by a decisiv majority.
It is given out in quarters that ought to b

well informed that Mr. Sloan of Oswego may perhaps be the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on a ticket headed by Mr. Cornell. The explanation to those who have been suggesting Sloan for the higher place is that his large transportation business on the takes and the canals will not permit him to hold the Governorship, which would absorb all his time, but will allow him to take the Lieutenancy, which would occupy his attention little more than from the first of January to the first of May. If Sloan's friends enter into an arrangemen with the supporters of Cornell the combination will be likely to control the Convention; and especially will this be the case if they carry out their avowed purpose of cordially inviting the other wings or factions of the party to name

MR. KELLY'S ATTITUDE.

their own men for the five remaining places on

the ticket, some of which are hardly second in

Cammany Democrats and Other Voters Say Something for Themselves.

importance to that of Governor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The threat of Mr. John Kelly, alias Tammany Hall, to bolt in the event of Gov. Robinson's renomination, may have re-sults not at present contemplated by the thoughtful patriots who follow the leadership of Mr. Tweed's suc cessor. Mr. Kelly has by no means the disposal of the 60,000 votes cast in 1878 for Augustus Schell, doubt very much whether, in case Tammany bolted, th State ticket would lose more than 20,000 votes. This less, to be sure, might prove fatal, but it is not certain that such would be the result, as the bad odor in which at such would be the result, as the bad odor in white name of Tammany is held throughout the Sis onlisted everal thousand to Gov. Robitson's vote. The reduction of Mate expenses, and the Governo cordin detenting loss, will probably attract the last share of the Boating vote, and the opposition unmany, if carried out, may prove ineffective to at the Hate ticket. The result in the city contout to the blotting out of the Tammany candidatisy year, and the probable exclusion of their delegan on the State Convention next vest from her claim; ing the "results" oranization, and the loss of the result of the contour the state of the convention of the results of the contour that the contour the contour

He will Bolt Tammany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By what acius Robinson for Governor, will refuse to support im! Does the Esperse mean, by "Democrats of this

city." the Tammany Hall organization?

Assume that it means the latter only, and I take the liberty, as one who has hitherto voted with that organizations. sation, of saying to the Express that its statement, as there, is an impudent and wholly unauthorized assump-If Lucius Rebinson be the nominee, I shall yote for im, and do all I can to secure this election. I have taked with several others who have hitherto ored the Tammany local treat, and, without exception, her year that they will yote for the nominee of the Conintion.

If the leaders of Tammany Hall dare make the effort belt, after a fair non-instien, it will be the greatest is take that that organization has made under its new adership. No, no: The greatest attenuth of Tammany that it is the recular Democratic organization, and destholl, or bargain and swep with the enemy to gain outrol of a few offices.

A Tammany Democrat who will Vote for No

tice the position taken by the Han, John Kelly ! Being eself one of the rank and file, it has been instilled into y main that it is the duty of all good Democrats to volt-ragis for the nominees of the party. It the report is cred to is correct, one of the chief's says: "We will volt a far other man than Redmism." Now I am going to be in not that I care particularly for Robinson, and ill volt for no other man then Redmison, and I know a hole families who will tollow smit.

A Republican who is for Robinson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: I see that tr. Kelly says that if Gov. Robidson is ren the voted for Augustus Scholl for Mayor last fall, In the first place, Mr. Scheil did not receive 00,000 Democratic votes; he received only about 50,000, as about 10,000 Republicans voted for thin. This is a fact which seems to have been entirely overlooked. What right has Mr. Keily to speak so positively regarding the action of the Democrats of this city? Who bis invested in him the authority to say for whom they shall or shall not vote? I am a Republican, and have never voted for a Democrate but I look apon Lucius Robinson as a man of sound judgment and string integrity, and I regard John Keily's opposition to him as prima facts evidence that he above all others is the man to be trusted with the administration of our State affairs; and I unheattaingly declare that I shall. Republican though I am, vote to Laichus Robinson for Governor it he is honored with the Charles Robinson for Governor it he is honored with the Charles Robinson for Governor it he is honored with the Charles Robinson for Governor it he is honored with the Charles Robinson for Governor it has honored with the Charles Robinson for Governor it he is honored with the Charles Robinson for Governor it he are not regard to sole the Republican titles to Tracking heart and and distinct and another and position has they should not be allowed to merre.

Put down one Republican vote for Lucius Robinson for Put down one Republican vote for Lucius Robinson for Put down one Republican vote for Lucius Robinson for Put down one Republican vote for Lucius Robinson for In the first place, Mr. Schell did not receive on two

Put down one Republican vote for Lucius Robinson for overnor. A National Expunsional his respects to him and his suite. Major Skin-

To the Epiron of The Sun—Sir. I am satisfied that Summany does more harm to the Democratic party of his State than all other injuring factors within the party combined. Tanimany as a leader will bring defeat to the Democracy of this Stale; Tanimany as an opposing element can only bring defeat. The latter would be a respectable defeat, whereas the former would be an irror uniform one, therefore, would it not be better to discegard the voice of Tanimany?

THE PADDLE.

The Application of Torture to Prisoners in

this State. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am much picased with your article headed. The Paddle. If Tas Ses will help me, this winter I will introduce a oill before our Legislature to abolish that as well as son

I think it the prison officials and a few of the members of the Legislature had a practical illustration of the beauties and delights of an application of the paddle, such a bill would be railroaded through the Legislature.

126 Wast Thinty Foraru states, July 21.

136 Wast Thirty-Fourth street, July 31.

From the Unit Republican.

Some of the New York newspapers are righteously agitaled over the new and above of the "paridle", under the new and above of the "paridle", under mout in the penal resistances of that State. This instrument of terture is of modern invention. On children men use of the shower both, and text or not cut the first paridle you have been absolibled since 1833. The maddle is designed with deviliable inserinity. Dr. Harris, President of the State Prison Association, thus describes it. "I bless you have seen that instrument you can have no disc of its ministronic national and the first paridle of the State Prison Association, thus describes it of his of its ministronic eaparity for unflicting torture on a beautiful like a cause maddle Or it may be like action by share leading a cause maddle Or it may be like action by share leading shared that and thus until it is as gleanine as not induced how, its blade is regarded with 25 or 30 to be, which with such stroke allow the flood to one. The saction to the work of the paridle paridle is the prison flood of the like a hereithe manner. It is allowed the polys first on a hereith manner, for some leading that the report of the saction of the leading the latter, but the leading the of the saction with the substitute of the color of the saction of the Alterations and Mutilations Discovered that At a meeting of the Board of Town Officers of Eastchester, Westchester County, held on Thursday evening, a special committe o whom had been referred the returns of Matt Horan, Receiver of Taxes, as to unpaid taxes, reported that the returns in question were not a correct abstract of the tax roll (that they showed numerous instances where a larger amount of unpaid taxes were returned than the tax rolls called for; that sandry items showed that after ations and matinations of the original assessments had been made; that where such alterations indo been made the amount of taxes had been increased to an extent augregating something over \$300. The Board directed the Supervisor of the town to cause a new return to be made, in accordance with the flatings of the committee, to enable him to properly advertise the property appear which the taxes were unpaid for sile.

The Board siles resolved to make an immediation of the second of the committee. Horan, Receiver of Taxes, as to unpaid taxes

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: I am an artist and a stranger in this city. Could you inform to whether there is any place in New York where paintings on find ready sale or be exhibited for sale on commis

can find featy sale or be exhibited for sale on commisin London there are fifty such places. Here I can discover none. How unknown arisests without regular pafrance contrive to get rid of their productions I cannot
imagine.

It is in your power to short me this information you
will greatly oblige 4.

A LETTER FROM GEN. BEADREGIRD.

the presence of Gen. Lee, Gov. Wise, Messra,

note, the facts as stated in his letter. But it

seemed to be the general opinion then that the

Southern States would not have been willing to

adopt any plan of gradual emancipation of their

gaged upon was one of emancipation from

Northern interference in our constitutions

was thought during the war that if we yielded

yield to others still more vital to Southern pros

ights, one of which was that of slavery. It

e that demand we might soon be compelled to

perity. With the sad experience of the past and

of the present, we see that we should have stood

by the Crittenden resolutions and fought "for the Constitution in the Union," With a Demo-

cratic Senate and a Democratic majority of the

people in our favor, we could, I think, have op-

posed successfully any destructive measures proposed. But that is of the past. We must

now look to the dangers of the present and of

o indicate with certainty what the present

Demogratic majority in Congress and in the

country should have done to counteract the cen

ralizing tendencies of the radicula, where as

it present, our wisest statesmen are much at a

loss to know what measures to adopt to check in their mad career those designing politicians

who seem determined to bring on another des

radical elements of the country.

A few days after the battle of Manassas Prince

Napoleon and suite, accompanied by Count Mercier, came in carriages from Washington to

visit the battlefield. Gen. Johnston and I went

with them to explain the positions and move-

ments of the contending forces, which seemed to

interest them much, especially the Prince, who

had some pretensions to military knowledge

not at all justified, however, by his services in

he Italian campaign of 1859. When the party

was about to depart, on its return to Washing-

on, Count Mercier, whom I had known before

the war, and who seemed anxious during our

several hours' drive to communicate privately

with me, took me to one side of the Warrenton

turnpike, on which we were then, and was

about to commence speaking, when the Prince

joined us and put a stop (whether designedly or

not I cannot say) to the interchange of senti

ments which was about to take place. I have

always regretted that inopportune interruption

for I am convinced that the Count had import-

ant information to impart which might have

When at Charleston, in 1862-8, I had occasio

to meet several times some French naval offi-

cers, who were allowed by me to enter the har

bor to confer with their Consul. The Captain

of the sloop-of-war was a highly educated gen-

tleman, who had travelled a great deal, and

seemed to enjoy the confidence of his Govern

On one of those occasions he told me of the

sympathy of his Government in our favor, but

also of the opposition of the French people to

slavery. He said that he was not authorized to

speak officially, but that he considered himsel

at liberty to say that if we were to proclaim

gradual emancipation, to take place during any

reasonable period, he felt confident that the

French Government would recognize our inde-

sendence, and would do all in its power, con-

sistently with its international obligations, to

secure the same recognition from other foreign Governments. I thanked him for his informa-

ion, but told him that I did not think under

existing circumstances, and knowing the tem-

subject with Gov. Pickens and other influential

gentiemen of the State of South Carolina, who

the Emperor Napoleon, who granted me a pri-

and he seemed to be very anxious to ascertain

orrectly the state of public opinion in the

United States relative to the strugglethen going

on in Mexico for the dethronement of Maxi-

milian. He confirmed the views expressed to

to the course that we should have adopted to

insure success; but with nations, as with indi-

viduals, the passions, when excited, overcloud the judgment. "Those whom the gods would

Before concluding this letter, allow me to re-

call a little incident which occurred at Centre-

ville, Va., during the visit of Prince Napoleon

Gen. Longstreet's brigade one of the best

then in the Army of the Potomac, was stationed

at the former town, and happened to be drilling

near the Fairfax turnpike as the Prince and

party were passing. Major F. G. Skinner, one of

the field officers of the First Virginia Regiment.

who had been educated in France under the

auspices of Gen. Lafavette, a great friend of his

father, came to the carriage of the Prince to pay

ner was also well acquainted with Count

Mercier, who introduced him to the party,

Just at that moment his regiment had arrived

close to the road in performing some manœuvre

and presented its back to the carriages. It was

one of the oldest regiments in the service, and

its clothes were rather the worse for wear

especially about a certain part of the body.

Major Skinner, rather disconcerted at first by

the appearance of his gallant soldiers, soon

rallied from his unpleasant emotion, and, with

Fronch wit, remarked to the Prince and party

Messieurs, vous voyez ià la partie de nos se

dats que l'ennemi n'a pas encore vue et j'espère

ne verra jamais!" which, of course, created a

general laugh. Major Skinner is now, I believe

one of your citizens; he is or was not long

since connected with the Turf. Field and Farm, published in New York. He writes as well as he fought, and although mutilated in body he still

EASTCHESTER'S TAX ROLL.

are to be Investigated.

The Board also resolved to make an immediate investigation of the record, and to bring the barty or parties implented in the alterations and mutilations of the assessment roll to speedy

G. T. BEAURIGARD.

fought, and although mutilated retains the full vigor of his inte

NEW ORLEANS.

destroy they first make mad."

t Manassas.

me by that naval officer at Charleston, relative

ernment at Richmond.

our recognition, owing to our institution

had some influence on subsequent events.

perate struggle between the conservative and

the future. A few years honce we will be able

slaves under coercion. The contest then en

Peabody, Corcoran, and other gentlemen of

RAPID TRANSIT. Five-Cent Fares - The Roads above the His Views of What Might Have Been Had the

Harlem-A Strike Ended The managers of the elevated railroads TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I have ust read, in THE SUN of the 18th inst., the inhave informally discussed the advisability of reducing their faces to a uniform rate of five teresting letter of Judge Lyons of Richmond t cents, and some of the officers are procuring Col. Magruder of Baltimore, relative to the mis-sion of Count Mercler, French Minister at statistics both for and against the change. One of the auggrestions that has been seriously con-Washington, to Richmond in the summer of sidered is that an experiment be made with 1862, with a view to bringing about peace be coppon tickets, to be sold in strips of twenty tween the Northern and Southern States.
Shortly after the war I had the pleasure of tickets for one dollar. Another proposal is to sell coupon tickets for a week at the rate of five meeting Judge Lyons at the Greenbrier White cents each. In both cases the tickets are to be Sulphur Springs, and hearing him relate, it

correct at any hour of the day. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is understood to be the leader of the five-cent fare movement, has been making a careful study of the business of the Third avenue horse car line and of his own road through Third avenue. He has not vet given out the result of his observations. He has, it is said, watched both lines closely during the five-cent hours, and learned that travel is seriously diverted from the horse cars while the elevated cars are run at five cents

has, it is said, waters both the goest, during the five-cent hours, and learned that travel is seriously diverted from the horse cars while the elevated cars are run at five cents fare.

One of the advocates of a uniform five-cent fare says that his observation and the facts he has been able to collect from subordinate officers satisfy him that a uniform five-cent fare will increase the business of the roads at least 50 per cent.

Secretary Tulier of the Rapid Transit Commission says that the Commissioners have not considered the subject of resigning, nor has the Mayor requested them to resign One phase of the situation has, he says, been misunderstood because of the action of the Aldermen in refusing to confirm the report. The law reads that the consent of the local authorities shall nothing the decause of the action of the Aldermen in refusing to confirm the report. The law reads that the consent of the local authorities shall obtained where the line of the roate is identical with that of a public street or avenue. Since the Fourth avenue roate has been abandoned there remains less than half a mile of reute that is identical with a public street. This is on one of the small branches. The rest of the roate is through private property and, judging from the law, it is necessary to obtain the consent of the holders of this property by purchasing the right of way. Relative to the appointment of a new Commission, the reporter was asked to read the law under which the Commission was appointed, to see for himself if there was any provision for such a contingency. On this, as well as ofher kindred points, he thought the Mayor had a full understanding of the statute. The strike of the nainters on the Second and Eighth avenue divisions of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, begun on Tursday, ended outly yesterday, the men, with hardy an exception, resuming work at the old prices. The Second avenue division includes that part of First avenue, below Eightbeenth street, and sise Allen and Division street. On this division

REFIVALIST HURD.

Respleadent Chartets for a Travelling Gosp Tent in Connecticut.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 1.-A crimson flag pearing the words, " All for Christ," floats from he pinnacle of William Hurd's snowy Gospel tent in this city, and daily multitudes flock to listen to the ringing words of the eloquent advecate of temperance and "eternal salvation. The tent looks down from its lofty eminene upon a beautiful panorama of the city. Mr Hurd has drawn up his resplendent chariots n which he transports his tent and his weapon of spiritual warfare from place to place, or both sides of the enclosure, and his Norwick friends have built him a little platform with

both sides of the enclosure, and his Norwich friends have built him a little platform with canvas covering, and provided it with an organ, hymn books and camp stools, and admirers fill his water vases with freeh flowers. Mr. Hurd calls his enterprise "The Jonadab Mission," and has painted the words on his wagons.

The meetings on Sunday Alt-rapoon and evening filled the tent from pole to pole, and at night, when the Rev. Clarence, Frest, formerly a temperance traveller in New Empland and New York State, now paster of the Wost End Baptist Church of this city, arose to speak hundreds were unable to enter the tent. This enthusiasan was intense, and many remained to be prayed for in the inquiry room. On Monday and Tuesday afternoons and evenings the Rev. Mr. Montgomery and the Rev. Mr. Janues of the Falis M. E. Church preached. Last evening tong before twillight people began to gather. Nearly allot the men wore broad blue ribbons in their conts and the ladies were shawis and searl's of the same color, and blue in their haits. Nearly 6,000 persons joined in the services. The Rev. Mr. Davis of New Hampshire, and the Rev. Wm. Palmer of the Second Congregationalis Church of this place, occupied the platform Among the congregation were several Monegar Indians, whose reservation is a few miles from this city on the banks of the Thannes; and leaning against the front boards of the platform were several aged men with white locks and bent forms, who gothed in the responses will trembing ardor.

Mr. Hurd somewhat resembles Mr. Moody in Mr. Moody in the services when the men were several aged men with white locks and bent forms, who gothed in the responses will trembing ardor.

Mr. Hurd somewhat resembles Mr. Moody in per of our people, that such a proposition would be entertained. Still, I conferred on the gave me, however, no encouragement, and I did not refer the matter to the Confederate Gov-While in Paris, in 1866, one year after our war, I had the honor of paying my respects to vate audience. He received me very kindly, welcomed me to France, and expressed the hope that, should I determine to leave the United States permanently, I would take up my esidence in the land of my ancestors. He isked me many questions relative to the strategy and tactics of our principal battles. with which he appeared to be very familiar.

were several aged men with white locks and bent forms, who joined in the responses with trembling arder.

Mr. Hurd somewhat resembles Mr. Moody in stature and features, and his manner of conducting his meetings is substantially that of the elder coungelist's simple plant. Somes are sung by the choir, prayer and scriptural passages are effered and read, then Mr. Hurd speaks, 'experiences' are related, and the meeting is concluded with songs and prayer. The religion of the Dover apostle is not a thin, coloriess creed; it partakes of the hearty good nature of the man. In the meeting list night the choir same soveral opening hypnes wha rather monotoneus, lifeless manner. Mr. Hurd fidgetted in his seat and looked distributed. Prosently he crossed the single with a quick, nervous trend, and called out abruptly: Now, that is no way to sing you'd never win souls to Christ by this kind of singing. Now let's hear some real, genuine song singing, something lively, and rousing that will go down into the soul like a good dimer to a hungry man's stometh." Then the choir and the whole congregation joined vigorously in the hymn, "Jesus died for me," and were rewarded with the compliments of the temperance leader.

Mr. Hurd then read a chapter from the Bible.

were rewarded with the compliments of the temperance leader.

Mr. Hurd then read a chapter from the Bible, making running comments in a strong Yankee masal twang and said that six years ago he was unable to read or write, but that God, by a special blessing, had taught him to read the Scriptures without any study. The power to read came to him as by a miracle. God also explained the Bible as he read, and he merely repeated the words the Lord had placed in his mind.

Mr. Hurd was followed by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, who spoke clequently from the text "Thou art the man!" At the close of the meeting many persons remained at the "inquiry

ing many persons remained at the "inquiry

The New John Barleycorn There were two parties in the East

Two parties great and high; And both have sworn a solemn oath Ben Butier beld should die.

They took a vote to vote him down, Put pasters on his head; And they have sworn a solemn cath Ben Butler bold was dead.

But when the next campaign began Their hopes received a fall Ben Butter bold got up ag

And sore surprised them all And when the suftry summer came He grew so thick and strong. The encourse began to fear

That they had done him wrong And Thomas Tallot, when he heard That Ben was bluff and bale, The color tasted from his face And left him sickly pale.

The Butler party grew apace, And showed at every stage. How its members on their energies. Could wreak their burning rage They made the blue respectables

throw fived in their wise; They want the Usher circulars A syluming to and fry

They swept the Boston caucuses. And trased a rearing breeze Republicans and Democrats They med with equal case.

Ben Hutler hold is a here old Of Yanker enterprise.

And those who tallos where he leads

Will feel their contains case

Then let be tunet Ben Butler bold, And, whatson'er its late. Mere's to his independent raid Upon the old Bay State!

A very Useful and Effective Medicine for Diagration. Cholera Mothus, Cramps, Ar., is Di. Jayine's Carminalive fields in the decice. Price was an organization by Place to the decice. Price was a goodery clerk understant and soothing effect on the lowers. Once only children, when softening from tharrians, was relieved theroughtie to be to medicine after a law shows, and from my own experience I have freend to speak with freed to make the decice. The decomposition of the decice of the decic

SUNBEAMS.

-A Paducah (Ky.) physician gave his two -Since July, 1878, no gold has been coined

at the Landau Miet. This is due to contraction of trade and indice to good from Australia. Prophesying is a dangerous game in Burmat not now. The bank, in a rage with a fraud who had foretend him victory, has crucified him and fined the Governor of Ministe, who had sent him, \$17.500.

-Notwithstanding the example of Chastime Cox, a meero entered Mrs. Kelly's home at Evans-vide, Ind., cathered some plander in her room, and then, thinking that she was about to awake, killed her with a big stone that he had carried in for a weapon.

The following is given as a Louisville turings's remark to the elergyman who tool him that the most prepare to die in a few hours: "Well, when I in dead and you're dead, and I'm an amet and you're an ameri, and I've got wings and you've got wings. I'll het you \$10 I can outfly you."

-Some of the women in the Methodist congregation at Laconia, Ind. volunteered to clean the church, and on an appointed day gathered for the purpose. Two of them essayed to direct the job, and the division of multicrity brought on a quarrel, which was followed by a fight, in which brooms, more and palls of

-When some years ago an eminent Austrains was inspecting in that country a lumatic agricum-mberably detective in construction and appointment, he asked what was the special feature in the lunary of a certain patient. "He thinks he is in bell, sir," was the reply. "If that's all his delusion," was the rejounder, "I think he has a very substantial basis for it."

-Jacob Clough, one of the successful poliictans of Newport, R. I., has resided there 21 years with a wife and family. Recently a sickly but determined weman arrived with proofs that she was his wife and that he had deserted her long ago in England. Her neighhors subscribed money enough to send her in search of him, and she traced him out. He is to be tried for bigamy, -The Health Commissioner in charge of the St. Louis Quarantine tried to trighten off a Grand Jury, which had come in a boat to investigate the place,

by telling them that he had five cases of yellow lever in the hospital. They persisted in landing, and not only found that there was no fever there, but that the mismanagement justified an indictment of the Commi -There was to be an entertalnment in the Christian Church at Columbus, Ind., with a tableau as one of the features. One of the flaures in the jeture in he copied in this tableau was a fairy in short skirts. A committee was appointed to consider the question of propriety presented, and it was voted that unless the

enresentative of the fairy was under 12 years of age, she nust wear a dress reaching to within a foot of the finit.
—Queensland, the youngest of the Austrahan group, occupies the northeastern quarter of the Australian continent, and stretches from the northern boundary of New South Wales to the Gulf of Carpentaria, It is twelve times the size of England, twice the size of Canada, and half as large again as Regiond, Ireland Scotland, Wales, France, and Spain combined, 1(1)

rich in gold. The nuriferous country now worked is less than 4,000 miles in area. -An aged couple of negroes had lived as husband and wife thirty-live years, at Openings, is without ever being formally married, when the side sloped with a frisky yellow girl. He seem returned a obtained the old woman's forgiveness, but do included that they should be remaited by a marriage or manage of she was convinced that something strenger than their former union was necessary. The webling was made ma-table by a great gathering of colored people.

-May Fiske is the manager and chief performer of a travelling burlesque company, but is perincipally famous for the rows that mark her route. The latestexploit was at St. Paul. A creditor systed the nomey in the taket office, and this so entract the best take that she dashed into the etreet in a wild hant for some best, to whip. She was taken to a police station, where, in the night, she set fire to the woodwork of her cell, and mar-y brought about the destruction of the bulleting

brought about the destruction of the building.
-The Almenach Mathieu, a great favorita with the Prench farmers, has been ministally surcessing this year, as to which it predicted: "The rains will be or such a nature as to cause great danger to the reasonal railroads both in France and throughout larger. The seasons will be subject in the course of the teat to periods of quite exceptional gravity. For the most, of July, fiving storms at the full moon, which will begin the 3d and end the 11th." For the British Isles, France, and Belgium, this has all proved entirely correct.

-The largest furniture manufactory in 8t. Louis is a cooperative concern, each or the 110 shilled workings being a holder of at least one share, and not more than twenty, at \$25 each. They are chiefly Ger man Socialists. Only ten per cent, of the capital was paid in at first, eredit technologistined for about \$20,000 of woodworking machinery, and the dividends have since been sufficient to meet the assessments as they fell due. The men receive ordinary wages for their work, and thus far there has been no serious dispute in the management, which is vested in a commuttee.

-A Jewish gentleman has lately written to the London Epers commenting upon the errosoms ideas prevalent as to the Jewish Sabbath. Involuent ecreation and even amusement is, when ton-cost, deemed perfectly permissible. Reading rooms, galaxies, and museums are all places of lawful resort. On the other hand he says: "We are punctilions in trust to service work. We wonld not, for instance, sermit our con inside were listening to the Bishop clayerath re unding his absorbed deteners that the rest of the Sale

-A gang of sharpers in Philadelphia have or the purchase and sale of horses. When man enters to book at the stock, a province harse is off-red to him for \$150. A brother but the dealer anality says that he will t man at any price, having had a previous quality with him. The bystander draws the country says: "Buy the horse for \$150, and I'll have bands at \$200." This seems to offer a class. \$50 without risk; but the victim; after passes do \$1% for the beast, does not see any more of the pro-mod parchaser with the \$200.

-A Virginia gentleman writes to Tur Sus that superstition is result as strong as ever sure to the negroes of that State, particularly in recal prise. They believe in the power of certain persons to those deadly spells over enemies, and he tells of a sightent in his employ, whose mother is firmly cases and that he is dying in consequence of somebody a withher). As to the practice of wearing charms, he gives the illustration: "My brother-in-law found a segrethee's his house at midnight, and locked him up macoureris.
On searching him next morning he found in a bag at his neck what proved to be a human heart, dried and shore elled. The negro confessed that it was the heart of his young master, who had recently deceased and the be were it to render himself invisible. An investigation proved that he had mutilated the remains to get the heart, and I have no doubt that many summer charms

Are worn by this superstitions people."

—At Wjasma, in the Government of Suclensk, Russia, there arrived, a short time are, a Prussian named Filiner, who sought out the two leading trains men of the place, and informed them that he was it in session of an ancient document wherein stood reguled the interesting circumstance that the imperial brasile of Ivan the Terrible lay buried in a force between the villages of Solowiczy and Borzey-the said treasure col sisting of two golden horseshoes, a golden emerity weathing etably pounds, and several easies containing coned gold and silver to the amount of some filly off-routdes, or \$25,000,000. Filiner and his confident with concluded a centract, the two latter undertakens to derray the expenses of executation, upon manderon that each should take a third source of the treasure after or ducting filtern per cent, of its gross value, to be part to the priest of Solowiczs, who owns the ground in which the treasure has hidden away. Now than a hundred personals of the two above named handers were if the partners and set to work digging in the forest the golden horsestoses came to light, and the impaired poured in to the scene of the investigations is such morbers that the authorities were compelled to send sires! detachments of infantity and gendarmeric marrier to inclusion to the tomulis that had already arised between the peasants employed by Filther & Co, and those such had commenced manthorized researches upon account. It is supposed that in the event of any count crable discovery at treasure, the imperial tenerouses

will have something to say regarding its disher--Panny Davenport, the actions whose marriage to Edward P. Price at Canton Fo. is imposed as the object damplify of the large E. J. Dacomon, the tragediate. Her mother was a Vinor, of the Edward state family of that name, and her brother and their are all before the public as performers. Mrs is moderately weathy, and fixes in Philadel she is truet to \$1 season. Mass Painte bile and takent than may or her materia. She had a fall on the store two years not but a s in it is the Guerress. Of late she has been a star. Price line been for two seconds in travelling empony, in which his wife also see Scarce, but Mrs. Price became leading quence of the admiration of her busiobtained it less than two weeks at Discuport was not prought into the plus. Canton, Pa., is the country home of the Davenports